Number 381 THE December 7, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, December 7, 1793.

Three or four good milch COWS *for ſale. Enquire of the Printer.*
Nov. 30, 1763.

ALL *perſons indebted to the eſtate of* Samuel Alexander, *merchant, deceaſed, or to the partnerſhip of* Alexander & Creigh, *at this place, are requeſted to make payment in four weeks from this date, to the ſubſcribers adminiſtrators, or to* James Nailor, *at the ſtore—and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate or partnerſhip, are requeſted to lay in their claims that they may be adjuſted.*
JOHN CREIGH,
WM. ALEXANDER, } *Adminrs.*
JOHN WILKINS, junr.
Pittſburgh, Nov. 28, 1793.
At the ſtore belonging to ſaid partnerſhip, is a neat and general aſſortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which will be ſold either wholeſale or retail, on the loweſt terms for Caſh.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *on the 25th inſt. from the ſubſcriber at Devore's ferry, whilſt on his way to Kentucky, a Negro Man named* JAMES, *6 feet high, and very well made, about 27 or 28 years of age, thin viſage, rather of a yellow complexion for a negro; had on when he ranaway, a blue cloth coat pretty much worn, a brown cloth jacket and breeches, one new and one old hat; he alſo carried off a bundle of cloathing, amongſt which was a new coat of blue broadcloth, a white jacket and breeches, and two Dutch blankets. He was brought by his maſter from Culpepper county, in Virginia.—Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and delivers him to Gen.* JOHN GIBSON, *in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.*
JOHN THOMPSON.
November 26, 1793.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber, living in Fayette county, Luzerne townſhip, a Negro Man named* BOB, *25 or 26 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, very black, much knockkneed, has a large beard for his age, and full face, and a ſmall bit off one of his ears; had on when he went off a white wool hat, half worn, country linen ſhirt, light coloured country cloth coat, with a ſeam acroſs the ſhoulders, home-made fuſtian trowſers, new grey ſtockings, new ſhoes, common ſquare buckles. Whoever will ſecure ſaid Negro ſo that I get him again, ſhall have* Five Dollars *if within 15 miles of home, and for every 15 miles further* One Dollar, *and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by*
JONATHAN ARNOLD.
November 14, 1793.

A Stray COW,

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Franklin townſhip, near Bruſh creek, ſome time in month of May laſt—her colour is red, with a white face, and the tops of both horns cut off; both her ears are marked, but cannot now be deſcribed. The owner is requeſted to make immediate application, pay charges, and take her away.
DAVID LOGAN.
Nov. 16, 1793.

BEDFORD IRON WORKS.

BEDFORD *Iron Works, ſituate and being in Huntingdon county, and Aughwick ſettlement—the Furnace ſtands within 16, and the Forge within 12 miles of the interſection of the ſtate road at the foot of Sideling Hill, are now in blaſt—and whereat any perſon may be ſupplied with a neat and general aſſortment of Caſtings and Barr-Iron, the latter warranted good; and to prevent impoſition every barr in future will be ſtamped with B. F. A generous price will be allowed for beef, pork, or grain of every kind in payment for the above.*
Orders for either Caſtings or Barr-Iron lodged with Mr. George Wilds, at the foot of Sideling-Hill; Benjamin Burd, Eſq. Littleton; or Meſſrs. Scott & Kerr, merchants, at Straſburgh, will be duly attended to, by the publics' humble ſervant,
THOMAS CROMWELL, for Com.
Bedford Iron-Works, Sept. 10, 1793.
N. B. The ſmall quantity of bad Iron that was made at the Forge laſt fall, was occaſioned by ſome mine which was raiſed at a new bank opened towards the latter end of the blaſt.

Jeremiah Barker,

HAS removed his ſtore into Front Street, next door to the Printing Office, where he is opening a Large and General Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENS WARE, HARDWARE, &c. which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices, and will take in payment all kinds of peltry, whiſkey, flour, cyder, country linen and beeſwax.
Pittſburgh, Nov. 22, 1793.

CAME, *into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber living in Allegheny county, Mifflin townſhip, a little black Colt, riſing two years old, has three white feet, and is blind of an eye, branded, but not legible. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.*
THOMAS HARDEN.
November 27, 1793.

The following Blanks may be had at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, viz,
Deeds of Conveyance,
Indentures,
Judgment Notes,
Juſtices Executions and Summonſes,

Foreign Intelligence.

BRUGES, Sept. 13—at night.

OUR town is at this inſtant in ſuch confuſion as I ſcarcely ever witneſſed before, occaſioned by the defeat of the Dutch at Menin, who were commanded by prince Frederick of Orange. He is dangerouſly wounded, and now lies here at the Hotel de Commerce. The body of the Dutch that was attacked was about 2000 ſtrong. Thoſe who fled and have reached this place, ſay, that upwards of one half of their corps was cut to pieces. A great many people are flying from the town, fearing the arrival of the French. Furnes is already in their poſſeſſion. It is hoped that the Duke of York will be able to repel the attack that will be made upon him. The fate of Weſt Flanders depends upon his being able to make good his poſition. We have been beaten at all points. Our affairs are unfortunately in a deſperate ſituation, and unleſs we ſpeedily get aſſiſtance from general Cobourg, I dare not ſay what may happen. Menin is in the poſſeſſion of the French. Orders are juſt given for the remainder of the Dutch cavalry to retreat to Ghent.

Sept. 14—at night.

At the ſame time that I acquaint you with the good news of the ſurrender of Queſnoy to the Auſtrians, I am ſorry to inform you of another defeat which the Dutch troops have experienced near Menin. After having ſet fire to Aluin, a place near Menin, the French advanced towards this laſt town, which the Dutch were forced to evacuate after a very ſevere conteſt, in which the Prince of Orange is ſaid to have been wounded. The Dutch have retreated towards this place and Ghent in great confuſion. It is ſaid that they are heartily ſick of the many defeats they have experienced.

Three regiments of Engliſh troops arrived at Oſtend laſt night. This morning they were all diſembarked, and on landing ſet out in great haſte for Touthout, the ſituation of which is convenient for them either to march to Dixmude, Menin, or Ypres, as circumſtances may require.

For the two laſt days, every thing has been quiet on the ſide of Furnes.

P. S. We this moment learn the news that the Duke of York is arrived at Touthout; which place is now the head quarters of the Britiſh army.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Yeſterday evening, at ſeven o'clock, Mr. Silveſter, the king's meſſenger, arrived at the ſecretary of ſtate's office, with letters from the Duke of York, dated camp before Thourout, Sept. 15. The troops under his royal highneſs's command were collected there, and in condition to repel any attack that the French might attempt; but before offenſive operations could be reſumed, reinforcements and ammunition were waited for. Theſe were hourly expected.

The French had taken up our ground at Furnes, which the Duke of York had left; and every exertion had been made by the French, ſince our retreat, before Dunkirk, in drawing all their troops together from the camp at Caſſell, from the neighbourhood of Ypres, and from the Rhine; and the French were ſo much encouraged under Houchard, as the deſerters ſay, that they are determined to give us battle, and were puſhing on rapidly when the meſſenger came away, to take poſſeſſion of ſome favourable ground near Dixmude. The report of the Engliſh officers was, that there was great likelihood, if both parties ſtood firm to their intention, of a general action taking place on Monday morning.

The cavalry will not, it is ſuppoſed, be able to act, in conſequence of the cloſeneſs of the country; it was tho't neceſſary that a ſtrong force ſhould be kept at Oſtend, to watch the French camp at Furnes, and that a body of troops ſhould be ſent to Tournay, where our principal magazine was.

The French are working night and day in fortifying Dunkirk. The Dutch have been moſt terribly handled at Menin—great ſlaughter had taken place—what few were left have fallen back to Bruges and Ghent.

The Dutch are ſo little regarded, that it is hardly thought worth while to enquire about them.

Lord Hood, we have been informed in the Gazette, had opened a negociation with a committee in Marſeilles. The following is the tranſlation of a letter from the commiſſioners ſent by the committee to his lordſhip, dated on board the Victory.

"We were received by admiral Hood with much civility. He condoled with us on the misfortunes of France: tears guſhed from his eyes.

"He aſſured us that he came only to combat the Anarchiſts. We requeſted that he would ſuffer the convoy of grain deſtined for Marſelles to paſs. He has thought proper to iſſue a Proclamation to make known to all the inhabitants of the South the true diſpoſition of the combined powers. Publiſh this Proclamation with all poſſible ſpeed. His ſquadron conſiſts of twenty ſhips of the line, and twenty five frigates. The Spaniſh ſquadron will arrive ſoon.

(Signed) "Labarte, Cezau."

The Toulonese have ſent a formal notice to general Cartaux, dated the firſt year of the reign of Louis XVII. that they will inflict the ſame puniſhment on the commiſſioners from the convention in their hands that ſhall be inflicted by him on the priſoners at Marſeilles; and that they ſhall ſoon be ſupported by 30,000 men.

An attack upon the intrenched camp of the French near Maubeuge will be the next operation of the Auſtrian army in the Netherlands. The prince of Saxe Cobourge, who, it is ſo conſtantly ſaid, is advancing to the ſupport of the Duke of York, we believe, will employ himſelf in the ſieges of Maubeuge and Cambray, which will doubtleſs ſoon ſurrender to the arms of his Imperial Majeſty.

General O'Meara, who commands in Dunkirk, is an Iriſhman. In the year 1758, he was ſecond lieutenant in the Iriſh regiment of Routh; and when the Iriſh brigade was incorporated in 1778, he had a company in the regiment of Auvergne. He is now about 56 years old, and has riſen to his preſent rank from a ſeries of bravery and good conduct.

The laſt deſpatches from lord Edward Fitzjerald, to government, announce, that the Swiſs Cantons have voted 100,000 men for the ſervice of the current year. It is expected from their having voted ſo large a body of men, that the Swiſs will break their neutrality with the French republic, as ſoon as this force is properly organized.

Dumourier is gone to ſeek a refuge in Denmark. It is his deſign to enter that kingdom by Munſter. What an important leſſon! the man, at whom once all Europe trembled, now wanders over the earth without a friend on whom he can rely: The fancied Sovereign of Brabant needs a ſhelter from the hate of both royaliſts and republicans.

An army of 50,000 Germans, under the command of general Beaulieu, is aſſembling between Charleroy, Philipville, and Maubeuge. Their deſtination is thought to be againſt the towns of Longwy, Sedan, and Montmedi.

On Wedneſday laſt, admiral Macbride, with his ſquadron, was between Oſtend and Dunkirk, without being able to effect any thing.

Number 381 THE December 7, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, December 7, 1793.

Three or four good milch

COWS *for sale. Enquire of the Printer.* *Nov. 30, 1763.*

ALL *persons indebted to the estate of* Samuel Alexander, *merchant, deceased, or to the partnership of* Alexander & Creigh, *at this place, are requested to make payment in four weeks from this date, to the subscribers administrators, or to* James Nailor, *at the store—and all those who have any demands against said estate or partnership, are requested to lay in their claims that they may be adjusted.*

JOHN CREIGH,
WM. ALEXANDER, } *Adminrs.*
JOHN WILKINS, junr.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 28, 1793.

At the store belonging to said partnership, is a neat and general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which will be sold either wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms for Cash.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *on the 25th inst. from the subscriber at Devore's ferry, whilst on his way to Kentucky, a Negro Man named* JAMES, *6 feet high, and very well made, about 27 or 28 years of age, thin visage, rather of a yellow complexion for a negro; had on when he ranaway, a blue cloth coat pretty much worn, a brown cloth jacket and breeches, one new and one old hat; he also carried off a bundle of cloathing, amongst which was a new coat of blue broadcloth, a white jacket and breeches, and two Dutch blankets. He was brought by his master from Culpepper county, in Virginia.—Whoever takes up said Negro, and delivers him to Gen.* JOHN GIBSON, *in Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.*

JOHN THOMPSON.

November 26, 1793.

RANAWAY *from the subscriber, living in Fayette county, Luzerne township, a Negro Man named* L O P, *25 or 26 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, very black, much knock-kneed, has a large beard for his age, and full face, and a small bit off one of his ears; had on when he went off a white wool hat, half worn, country linen shirt, light coloured country cloth coat, with a seam across the shoulders, home-made fustian trowsers, new grey stockings, new shoes, common square buckles. Whoever will secure said Negro so that I get him again, shall have* Five Dollars *if within 15 miles of home, and for every 15 miles further* One Dollar, *and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by*

JONATHAN ARNOLD.

November 14, 1793.

A Stray COW,

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Franklin township, near Brush creek, some time in month of May last—her colour is red, with a white face, and the tops of both horns cut off; both her ears are marked, but cannot now be described. The owner is requested to make immediate application, pay charges, and take her away.

DAVID LOGAN.

Nov. 16, 1793.

BEDFORD IRON WORKS.

BEDFORD *Iron Works, situate and being in Huntingdon county, and Aughwick settlement—the Furnace stands within 16, and the Forge within 12 miles of the intersection of the state road at the foot of Sideling-Hill, are now in blast—and whereat any person may be supplied with a neat and general assortment of Castings and Barr-Iron, the latter warranted good; and to prevent imposition every barr in future will be stamped with B. F. A generous price will be allowed for beef, pork, or grain of every kind in payment for the above.*

Orders for either Castings or Barr-Iron lodged with Mr. George Wilds, at the foot of Sideling-Hill; Benjamin Burd, Esq. Littleton; or Messrs. Scott & Kerr, merchants, at Strasburgh, will be duly attended to, by the publics' humble servant,

THOMAS CROMWELL, for Com.
Bedford Iron-Works, Sept. 10, 1793.

N. B. The small quantity of bad Iron that was made at the Forge last fall, was occasioned by some mine which was raised at a new bank opened towards the latter end of the blast.

Jeremiah Barker,

HAS removed his store into Front Street, next door to the Printing Office, where he is opening a Large and General Assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENS WARE, HARDWARE, &c. which he will sell at the most reduced prices, and will take in payment all kinds of peltry, whiskey, flour, cyder, country linen and beeswax.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1793.

CAME, *into the inclosure of the subscriber living in Allegheny county, Mifflin township, a little black Colt, rising two years old, has three white feet, and is blind of an eye, branded, but not legible. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.*

THOMAS HARDEN.

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The following Blanks may be had at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh, viz.

Deeds of Conveyance,
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Judgment Notes,
Justices Executions and Summonses,

Foreign Intelligence.

BRUGES, Sept. 13—at night.

OUR town is at this instant in such confusion as I scarcely ever witnessed before, occasioned by the defeat of the Dutch at Menin, who were commanded by prince Frederick of Orange. He is dangerously wounded, and now lies here at the Hotel de Commerce. The body of the Dutch that was attacked was about 2000 strong. Those who fled and have reached this place, say, that upwards of one half of their corps was cut to pieces. A great many people are flying from the town, fearing the arrival of the French. Furnes is already in their possession. It is hoped that the Duke of York will be able to repel the attack that will be made upon him. The fate of West Flanders depends upon his being able to make good his position. We have been beaten at all points. Our affairs are unfortunately in a desperate situation, and unless we speedily get assistance from general Cobourg, I dare not say what may happen. Menin is in the possession of the French. Orders are just given for the remainder of the Dutch cavalry to retreat to Ghent.

Sept. 14—at night.

At the same time that I acquaint you with the good news of the surrender of Quesnoy to the Austrians, I am sorry to inform you of another defeat which the Dutch troops have experienced near Menin. After having set fire to Aluin, a place near Menin, the French advanced towards this last town, which the Dutch were forced to evacuate after a very severe contest, in which the Prince of Orange is said to have been wounded. The Dutch have retreated towards this place and Ghent in great confusion. It is said that they are heartily sick of the many defeats they have experienced.

Three regiments of English troops arrived at Ostend last night. This morning they were all disembarked, and on landing set out in great haste for Touthout, the situation of which is convenient for them either to march to Dixmude, Menin, or Ypres, as circumstances may require.

For the two last days, every thing has been quiet on the side of Furnes.

P. S. We this moment learn the news that the Duke of York is arrived at Touthout; which place is now the head quarters of the British army.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Yesterday evening, at seven o'clock, Mr. Silvester, the king's messenger, arrived at the secretary of state's office, with letters from the Duke of York, dated camp before Thourout, Sept. 15. The troops under his royal highness's command were collected there, and in condition to repel any attack that the French might attempt; but before offensive operations could be resumed, reinforcements and ammunition were waited for. These were hourly expected.

The French had taken up our ground at Furnes, which the Duke of York had left; and every exertion had been made by the French, since our retreat, before Dunkirk, in drawing all their troops together from the camp at Cassell, from the neighbourhood of Ypres, and from the Rhine; and the French were so much encouraged under Houchard, as the deserters say, that they are determined to give us battle, and were pushing on rapidly when the messenger came away, to take possession of some favourable ground near Dixmude. The report of the English officers was, that there was great likelihood, if both parties stood firm to their intention, of a general action taking place on Monday morning.

The cavalry will not, it is supposed, be able to act, in consequence of the closeness of the country; it was tho't necessary that a strong force should be kept at Ostend, to watch the French camp at Furnes, and that a body of troops should be sent to Tournay, where our principal magazine was.

The French are working night and day in fortifying Dunkirk. The Dutch have been most terribly handled at Menin—great slaughter had taken place—what few were left have fallen back to Bruges and Ghent.

The Dutch are so little regarded, that it is hardly thought worth while to enquire about them.

Lord Hood, we have been informed in the Gazette, had opened a negociation with a committee in Marseilles. The following is the translation of a letter from the commissioners sent by the committee to his lordship, dated on board the Victory.

"We were received by admiral Hood with much civility. He condoled with us on the misfortunes of France: tears gushed from his eyes.

"He assured us that he came only to combat the Anarchists. We requested that he would suffer the convoy of grain destined for Marseilles to pass. He has thought proper to issue a Proclamation to make known to all the inhabitants of the South the true disposition of the combined powers. Publish this Proclamation with all possible speed. His squadron consists of twenty ships of the line, and twenty five frigates. The Spanish squadron will arrive soon.

(Signed) "Labarte, Cezau."

The Toulonese have sent a formal notice to general Cartaux, dated the first year of the reign of Louis XVII. that they will inflict the same punishment on the commissioners from the convention in their hands that shall be inflicted by him on the prisoners at Marseilles; and that they shall soon be supported by 30,000 men.

An attack upon the intrenched camp of the French near Maubeuge will be the next operation of the Austrian army in the Netherlands. The prince of Saxe Cobourge, who, it is so constantly said, is advancing to the support of the Duke of York, we believe, will employ himself in the sieges of Maubeuge and Cambray, which will doubtless soon surrender to the arms of his Imperial Majesty.

General O'Meara, who commands in Dunkirk, is an Irishman. In the year 1758, he was second lieutenant in the Irish regiment of Routh; and when the Irish brigade was incorporated in 1778, he had a company in the regiment of Auvergne. He is now about 56 years old, and has risen to his present rank, from a series of bravery and good conduct.

The last despatches from lord Edward Fitzjerald, to government, anouuce, that the Swiss Cantons have voted 100,000 men for the service of the current year. It is expected from their having voted so large a body of men, that the Swiss will break their neutrality with the French republic, as soon as this force is properly organized.

Dumourier is gone to seek a refuge in Denmark. It is his design to enter that kingdom by Munster. What an important lesson! the man, at whom once all Europe trembled, now wanders over the earth without a friend on whom he can rely: The fancied Sovereign of Brabant needs a shelter from the hate of both royalists and republicans.

An army of 50,000 Germans, under the command of general Beaulieu, is assembling between Charleroy, Philipville, and Maubeuge. Their destination is thought to be against the towns of Longwy, Sedan, and Montmedi.

On Wednesday last, admiral Macbride, with his squadron, was between Ostend and Dunkirk, without being able to effect any thing.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

August 23.

Report of the committee of Public Welfare respecting the rising and marching of all the French in one body.

BARERE.—" For this week past have we been deliberating on the best mode of organizing the great movements unanimously demanded by all the communalties of the republic, and to give it that regularity without which it would only become an additional weapon in the hands of our domestic and foreign enemies.

" We have unanimously been of opinion, that a sudden resolution, an enthusiastic deliberation upon an object of that importance, would evidently compromise the interests of the republic; we therefore examined with the dispassionate calm of reason, our wants and our resources.

" We began by seizing the true and proper sense and import of the words *rising in one body.*

" We first asked ourselves, does this mean a contingent? Does it mean a certain number of men to be furnished by every division of the republic, in proportion to its population? Is it a recruiting levy? Is it a departure in one body—that is to say, comprising the totality of all the fighting men of the republic?

" A contingent?—Let us leave this petty and insufficient resource to Germany, to the imperial edict, to the federalists. The contingent of the republic means all the French citizens; and doubt not, the departments will contend for the glory of rushing first upon the enemy. You have had several instances of their zeal.

" A recruiting levy?—Aristocracy attends it. Her recruiting officers, and those of Pitt—have they not more dastards left to sell us—dastards like those who, in la Vendee, spread constantly terror among the ranks, and manifested baseness in all their actions? Have you forgot the efforts of aristocracy, renewed whenever recruiting is the question? How often times has it not been made a means of civil war? Citizens, all Frenchmen are soldiers: they all wish to terminate a disastrous war: so let us have no contingent, no recruiting levy.

" We ought therefore to rise in one body! I see little minds smile at this word; those egotists, destitute of principles and morality, have attempted to render this expression ridiculous. The cowards!—do not they know that this mass (which they would offend were their smiles of any consequence) would crush them with the immense weight, if it ever perceived their existence?

" But I declare a rising in one body, in the sense in which they endeavour to attach to this word, the rising in a body of ten millions of armed men, organized, ranged and marching in order of battle! Such a levy is impossible to be made regular: and how is the whole to be regulated? How are the men to be armed and fed? How shall we prevent that no ill designing persons be introduced among them, and spread confusion every where, to fly like cowards, and to disseminate terror among the noisy multitude of individuals, necessarily moved by divers passions?

" Besides, are we come to the point to be obliged to sacrifice all commercial interest, all kinds of industry, all the arts? No, no! are the enemies at Paris? Have the Spaniards re-entered our territory? Has la Vendee, the banks of the Rhine and the Loire, any known means to oppose only two days longer the national force directed against them? Then alone, like in 1789, the rising in one body, or rather a general insurrection, would level with the dust ruffians whose heads ought never to have risen above it.

" But no! the coalition of the kings leagued against us does not render necessary those extremities.

" All Frenchmen are no doubt in a state of service; but in this sense, some of them owe their industry to their country, others their fortune, others their arms, others their cares, and all, the blood which circulates in their veins.

" But men alone will not do:—France will never be in want; they must have arms and provisions; the committee has foreseen all this, and in its name I will propose you measures.

" For instance, it proposes to you the establishment of a centural manufactory of arms at Paris: Long has that celebrated city supplied all France with ridiculous and childish fashions. Paris was then the centre of luxury, and of the arts. Paris, the cradle of the revolution, Paris, so calumniated, should become the general arsenal of the republic, and that from its bosom to depart those thunderbolts and legions which ought to atchieve the defeat of tyrants. Paris ought no longer to be the sink from which those tyrants drew the means of corruption, which prepared or accomplished the misfortunes of the people.

" And let not the rest of the departments be uneasy at this preference given to Paris.—There is nothing exclusive in this choice. All parts of the republic, like Paris, give their concurrence to the result of this establishment, some by furnishing wood, others by sending raw materials, &c.

" Free Frenchmen! Citizens!—These are our watch-words: *To arms! and the country is saved.*

" How happy will the time be (and it is perhaps not very distant)—the time when, after having driven their enemies from their sacred territory, the people of France, united at one of their frontiers, shall raise majestic columns, on which they will engrave the sublime decree by which you have declared in their name, that you renounce every idea of conquest, and the abolition of royalty!

" Behind and near those columns shall be impregnable strong holds, arsenals well stocked, and freemen. Thus shall you wait in peace the respect or hatred of the universe."

American Affairs.

RICHMOND, Nov. 14.

The honourable Henry Tazewell, Esq; is appointed a judge of the court of appeals, in the room of the honourable James Mercer, Esq; deceased.

On Saturday last, his excellency Henry Lee, Esq; was re-elected governor of this Commonwealth, for one year from the first day of December next.

Tuesday last, general assembly elected Edmund Harrison, Esq; a member of the privy council or council of state, in the room of the honourable John H. Briggs resigned. They have also elected Carter Braxton and Larkin Smith, Esqrs; to supply the vacancy of two of the present members, whose seats become vacated by the constitution or form of government, on the 28th day of May next.

NEW-YORK, November 18.

Last evening, arrived in this port the ship Jay, Capt. Derry, in 7 weeks from Plymouth.—On the 12th of September the French fleet were off the Lizard, consisting of 26 sail of the line, 7 frigates, 3 cutters, and 4 fireships. On the 15th, Lord Howe, with the English fleet, consisting of 18 sail of the line, and 4 frigates, was lying at Torbay, and 4 ships of the line at Portland roads, destitute of provisions and men—several ships in commission at Plymouth and Portsmouth, were unable to effect an expedition for the want of men.—It is said that the French and English fleet have met three times when the latter have made their way into port, without risking a near approach to their enemy.

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Extract of a letter from Belfast, Sept. 17, 1793.

" The situation of the mercantile people in this country is truly distressing; our laws are bad, and they are as badly managed. The only Hope we have is, that when they are at the worst they will take a turn. The war is an unnatural one, being a war war of kings against the people. We have good reason to think that the event will prove the folly of it. It is much suspected here, that the allied powers in Europe will not allow neutrality—If so—Americans will be brought in for a share, and the general opinion is, that they will assist France."

BALTIMORE, November 22.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, to a gentleman of this town, dated September 12.

" The revolution in politics has been so rapid, and the events are so very numerous, that the mind is lost in the immensity of the subject; the treachery of the infamous and exiled Dumourier has caused a sad reverse on the side of the French, or rather that of human nature; but I am consoled, on reflecting that it is but temporary—Poor creatures! attacked and betrayed on all quarters, their bravery is such, that, while it can scarcely arrest the belief of the most credulous, it is a fund of delight to a true republican, who has unquestionable proofs of what freemen are capable of performing. They have rallied, and recovered from their surprise at the loss of Valenciennes and Mayence, which are both said to have been lost by the treachery of Custine, who has been brought to public justice. They lately defeated the slaves of the tyrant Frederick William, in two different actions, at or near Wissemburg, and also the English, Dutch and Hessians, near Dunkirk; and though they gave up the ground they occupied, being but 14,000 against 44,000, they left 2500 dead on the field: the report now is, that, after this, they inundated the country, and, between Furnes and Dunkirk, hemmed in the duke of York—that their gun boats then took his army on the flank, and made a dreadful slaughter.

" It is expected he will be *Burgoyned* or *Brunswicked*—Certain it is, however, that Macbride has returned with his fleet, without having done any thing.

" Yesterday, letters from Amsterdam mention, that a courier extraordinary had arrived from London, to request the Dutch to send forward immediately, all the reinforcements possible, *or that every thing would be lost.*"

Pittsburgh, December 7.

On Saturday evening last, the 30th of November, was celebrated as usual, the festival of St. Andrew, at the house of Andrew Watson, in Pittsburgh.—The following is the speech of the President at the opening of the meeting.

" Canty carles and blyth callans, bairns o' St. Andrew, met ance mare to celebrate our annual festival. As is our common before we sit down to the haggis, and begin to lilt sangs and gee out phrases, I sall gee ye a word or twa, no' o' a blessin to the meat; for that I sall leave to Saunders Spears, or some ither gude auld man amang yirsels; but a word or twa anent our sant. I trow he has na been muckle in Scotland, nor here ither, thir twa years past, he is sae busy helpin the French wha are set upon, and the sieges beited about their towns by the Englishmen, and the mickle kings o' Europe. It fa's Scotsmen to take part wi the French; for St. Andrew was a near relation o' St. Dennis, and there was ay a gude understanding, and great coming and going betwixt the twa kintras, in auld times. King James the fifth that scrib'd the Gaberlunzieman, married the daughter of the French king, and syne the daughter o' the French duke o' Guise, o' wha cam Mary queen o' Scots, and James first of England.

The Gallic is the very nat'ral tongue o' France, or at least ance was, before it cam to the Highlands o' Scotland. It was frae France we tuke mony o' our arts and sciences. Some say were taugh to make gude brie, with the meat boil'd in it, and no like the Englishmen wha eat it roastit; and make up their meal into plumb puddens, no like the haggisis and gude white puddens o' Scotland. I dinna ken if the Kilmannoch caps came frae France, but I trow our wearing breeks did; for Scotsmen in auld times, and some in the Highlands yet, dinna wear breeks. The bag-pipe is a national invention o' our ain; but it was frae France we learnt to dance mony o' our best reels and jigs. Sae that it fa's us, to hae a gude will to France, especially at the present time, when the muckle dougs o' kings are a' biting at their hochs; and some amang oursels dinna seem to hae a warm side; but are picking at their minister Gennet, wha I could amaist be sure is o' Scotch descent; for if ye take awa' the G. and bring back the J. it will be Jennet, which is the name o' a Scotswoman, and that is no very far frae being the name o' a SCOTSMAN. I dinna muckle doubt but if it were to come to a tulzie, the Scots wad a' take part wee him.

I wish Jay and King had been in their nests whan they gid out an advertizement, and put a fool thing o' the name o' Willocks to write about him.

But he may go dight his sheen; for the cause o' France disna care a fig for him. I dinna hear whether any o' the clans have gaen over frae Scotland to fecht in France; may be the muckle ships o' England winna let them.

But I sal not detain ye longer, like a studyin at a college fairlying about Julius Cesar, and Hannibal, fechting wi the Philistines and ither things; but sall conclude wishing ye a' to fear God, love the kintra, and take a gude drink.

\. *The Members of Lodge No. 45 will attend the stated Lodge night, on Tuesday Evening the 10th inst. at six o'clock.*

Samuel Jones, Sec. P. T.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 5, 1793.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

August 23.

Report of the committee of Public Welfare respecting the rising and marching of all the French in one body.

BARERE—" For this week past have we been deliberating on the best mode of organizing the great movements unanimously demanded by all the communalties of the republic, and to give it that regularity without which it would only become an additional weapon in the hands of our domestic and foreign enemies.

" We have unanimously been of opinion, that a sudden resolution, an enthusiastic deliberation upon an object of that importance, would evidently compromise the interests of the republic; we therefore examined with the dispassionate calm of reason, our wants and our resources.

" We began by seizing the true and proper sense and import of the words *rising in one body*.

" We first asked ourselves, does this mean a contingent? Does it mean a certain number of men to be furnished by every division of the republic, in proportion to its population? Is it a recruiting levy? Is it a departure in one body—that is to say, comprising the totality of all the fighting men of the republic?

" A contingent?—Let us leave this petty and insufficient resource to Germany, to the imperial edict, to the federalists. The contingent of the republic means all the French citizens; and doubt not, the departments will contend for the glory of rushing first upon the enemy. You have had several instances of their zeal.

" A recruiting levy?—Aristocracy attends it. Her recruiting officers, and those of Pitt—have they not more dastards left to sell us—dastards like those who, in la Vendee, spread constantly terror among the ranks, and manifested baseness in all their actions? Have you forgot the efforts of aristocracy, renewed whenever recruiting is the question? How often times has it not been made a means of civil war? Citizens, all Frenchmen are soldiers: they all wish to terminate a disastrous war: so let us have no contingent, no recruiting levy.

" We ought therefore to rise in one body! I see little minds smile at this word; those egotists, destitute of principles and morality, have attempted to render this expression ridiculous. The cowards!—do not they know that this mass (which they would offend were their smiles of any consequence) would crush them with the immense weight, if it ever perceived their existence?

" But I declare a rising in one body, in the sense in which they endeavour to attach to this word, the rising in a body of ten millions of armed men, organized, ranged and marching in order of battle! Such a levy is impossible to be made regular: and how is the whole to be regulated? How are the men to be armed and fed? How shall we prevent that no ill designing persons be introduced among them, and spread confusion every where, to fly like cowards, and to disseminate terror among the noisy multitude of individuals, necessarily moved by divers passions?

" Besides, are we come to the point to be obliged to sacrifice all commercial interest, all kinds of industry, all the arts? No, no! are the enemies at Paris? Have the Spaniards re-entered our territory? Has la Vendee, the banks of the Rhine and the Loire, any known means to oppose only two days longer the national force directed against them? Then alone, like in 1789, the rising in one body, or rather a general insurrection, would level with the dust ruffians whose heads ought never to have risen above it.

" But no! the coalition of the kings leagued against us does not render necessary those extremities.

" All Frenchmen are no doubt in a state of service; but in this sense, some of them owe their industry to their country, others their fortune, others their arms, others their cares, and all, the blood which circulates in their veins.

" But men alone will not do:—France will never be in want; they must have arms and provisions; the committee has foreseen all this, and in its name I will propose you measures.

" For instance, it proposes to you the establishment of a central manufactory of arms at Paris: Long has that celebrated city supplied all France with ridiculous and childish fashions. Paris was then the centre of luxury, and of the arts. Paris, the cradle of the revolution, Paris, so calumniated, should become the general arsenal of the republic, and that from its bosom to depart those thunderbolts and legions which ought to achieve the defeat of tyrants. Paris ought no longer to be the sink from which those tyrants drew the means of corruption, which prepared or accomplished the misfortunes of the people.

" And let not the rest of the departments be uneasy at this preference given to Paris.—There is nothing exclusive in this choice. All parts of the republic, like Paris, give their concurrence to the result of this establishment, some by furnishing wood, others by sending raw materials, &c.

" Free Frenchmen! Citizens!—These are our watch-words: *To arms! and the country is saved.*

" How happy will the time be (and it is perhaps not very distant)—the time when, after having driven their enemies from their sacred territory, the people of France, united at one of their frontiers, shall raise majestic columns, on which they will engrave the sublime decree by which you have declared in their name, that you renounce every idea of conquest, and the abolition of royalty!

" Behind and near those columns shall be impregnable strong holds, arsenals well stocked, and freemen. Thus shall you wait in peace the respect or hatred of the universe."

American Affairs.

RICHMOND, Nov. 14.

The honourable Henry Tazewell, Esq; is appointed a judge of the court of appeals, in the room of the honourable James Mercer, Esq; deceased.

On Saturday last, his excellency Henry Lee, Esq; was re-elected governor of this Commonwealth, for one year from the first day of December next.

Tuesday last, general assembly elected Edmund Harrison, Esq; a member of the privy council or council of state, in the room of the honourable John H. Briggs resigned. They have also elected Carter Braxton and Larkin Smith, Esqrs; to supply the vacancy of two of the present members, whose seats become vacated by the constitution or form of government, on the 28th day of May next.

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. *The Members of Lodge No. 45 will attend the stated Lodge night, on Tuesday Evening the 10th inst. at six o'clock.*

Samuel Jones, Sec. P. T.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 5, 1793.

Mr. Scull,

THE Fayette committee were afraid their proceedings would be considered as fictitious; and therefore they printed their names. There are not many of your readers who will be better able to judge of the authenticity of the resolves, from seeing them signed; for it is as easy to feign *names* as *things*, and supposing them both real I do not know that either can add much credit to the other. But there are other persons which it may serve: it may make the authors known as to their capacity and information: and serving as committee-men at home is a kind of apprenticeship to the trade of assembly-men; so that they will not be quite *raw hands* when the people, discovering their value, send them down to the assembly.

But there is one evil, which I have long viewed with indignation, in all this business of *committeeing*. This Fayette committee talk of being regularly appointed. Now I should be glad to know how an appointment can be regular, for which there is no rule. Was there any authority requiring the people to elect representatives in this committee? Was there any notice of the time and place of election; and did all the people meet and elect? Where any authority requires attendance the absent people are presumed to assent to what is done by the attending; but when there is no such authority the *whole* must attend, or the person elected is not the representative of the *district*, but of the people who happened to be at the meeting. The members of this committee may have been the regular representatives of those who elected them; but they surely were the regular representatives of none other.

The fact is, that in most cases two or three people in a township get together, and hold an election, and the person chosen comes forward as the committee-man for the township: and I have known committee men from townships, in which there was no election at all; but the gentlemen came voluntarily forward, merely from a sense of their own qualifications.—This is only carrying the joke a little further, and is surely a very great improvement on the system.

If either names or numbers could add force to truth and reasoning, there might be sense in a man's assuming the influence and authority of a delegate of many. My idea is, that wherever there is occasion for the people of a township to *think* publicly on any measure, they should do it *personally*, and not trust others to think for them; and that they trust committee-men only with the power of *executing* their thoughts: for I have often found committee-men *thinking* what never entered into the heads of those whom they called their constituents. At the very most the power of committees ought to go no farther than making thoughts for the people to consider of; for this of making thoughts and fathering them on the people is out of all bounds.

Let the committee men deliver their opinions to the world as their own only. If they are good, they will have all the praise; if they are bad they will have all the blame; if the people like them, they will adopt them; if they do not, they will reject them. This is all honest and above board: the present way of managing the matter is rather under the hatches.

FAIR PLAY.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Plumb township, Allegheny county, a black and white COW, with a spotted forehead, and crops in both ears. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MELKER ENLY.

Dec. 2, 1793.

At a court of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery held at this place for the county of Allegheny, on Thursday last, James Honeyman was tried, convicted, and received sentence of death, for the murder of Benjamin Askin, on the 24th ult.

On the 10th of October Captain West arrived at Boston, spoke captain Burchmore 36 hours from Dieppe, who informed him that the English had gained nothing by the surrender of Toulon, as it was retaken by the French troops, who had blocked up the fleet, by taking possession of the forts which command the harbour.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

LEXINGTON Nov. 2.

Extract of a letter dated Head Quarters, S. W. branch of Miami, 24th of October, 1793.

"The commander in chief takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks to Gen. Posey, and to the officers of the legion in general, for the ready cheerfulness with which they have executed every order, and for the worthy example which they have uniformly shewn upon every occasion during the rapid advance of the army to this place, which affords a pleasing presage of future success.

"On the 16th inst. two serjeants of Captain Lee's troop of cavalry was killed by the Indians, and on the 17th one of our escorts of 90 men under the command of Lt. Lowry and ensign Boyd charged with 28 waggons loaded with corn, contractor's stores, and two with goods, the property of Mr. Hunt, was attacked by a party of Indians supposed to be about 60, a little after day light at the 29 mile tree, a few miles advanced of Fort St. Clair; after the exchange of a few shot Lt. Lowry and ensign Boyd fell, this damped the spirits of the men in such a manner as to occasion a route, the Indians seeing the [illegible] of keeping it up, took possession of the waggons, but were in so great a hurry to get off, that they only took time to cut out the horses, stave all the liquor except what they carried off, and plundered Mr. Hunt's waggons, leaving the waggons and corn in the road. The escort lost 15 killed including the two officers, who died bravely, and nine men missing. Lt. Col. Adair of the mounted volunteers, who lay in advance of the escort about six miles with 40 or 50 of his men, upon hearing of the disaster immediately repaired to the ground of the defeat, took the trail of the Indians, and followed them between 30 and 40 miles, but not being able to come up with them, and being out of provisions, returned.

"Gen. Scott, with 1000 volunteers, including officers, is now encamped at a prairie, two miles advanced of Fort Jefferson. One of the volunteers was killed upon their march.

"The commander in chief waits the arrival of about seven hundred, that were sent off yesterday to Fort Hamilton for flour and corn under an escort commanded by Lieut. Col. Hamtramck; at which arrival he will march from this place to within a few miles of gen. St. Clair's late battle ground, and there take a strong position for future operations; unless the season and a sufficient supply of provision will justify his farther advance.

It is expected the Indians will attack the army before they separate being informed through sundry channels that they have pledged themselves to each other, to their respective nations and to the British, that they will defeat the army. It is apprehended that as there was British officers with the Indians at the defeat of Gen. St. Clair, some may think proper to be with the Indians upon the present occasion.—Our army are strong, feel themselves in high spirits, and are ready for a meeting with the enemy.

LANDS for SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale several Tracts of Land adjacent to his mills on Cross creek, in Washington county; the lands are well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, within eight miles of the Ohio river, and on some of them are considerable improvements.

A good Miller, and a person who understands Malting and Distilling, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

ALEXANDER WELLS.

Cross Creek Mills,

Dec. 4, 1793. 2m.

A Proclamation,

IN pursuance of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. *Alexander Addison*, Esq. President of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Washington, *James Edgar*, and *Matthew Ritchie*, Esqrs. Judges of the same court, Justices assigned and appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment and presentment made or taken for or concerning all treasons, murders, and all such other crimes as by the laws of the state of Pennsylvania are made capital or felonies of death, and all other offences crimes, and misdemeanors which have been or shall be committed, perpetrated, or happened within the said county, and to deliver the jail of the said county of all the prisoners which are or shall be committed for the crimes aforesaid, and to the sheriff of the county aforesaid directed.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all those who will prosecute against any such prisoners, that they be at the Court-House in the town of Washington, on the fourth Monday in December next, then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just; And that all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables within the said county, be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf belong to be done.

Dated at Washington, the 30th day of November, 1793, and in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN HAMILTON, sheriff.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, from Redstone Old Fort, on the 30th of November last, a Negro Man named JERRY, by trade a blacksmith, of a yellowish complexion, about 34 or 35 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high; he had on when he went away a suit of white plains, but very probably may change them, as he has a suit of green ditto with him, he is fond of spirits, and when a little intoxicated is apt to stammer. Also, a Negro Woman named NANNY, about 45 years old, very black; she had on when she went away a suit of green plains. I expect they will go the road to Winchester, in Virginia, or they may attempt to pass for free negroes—but I am under an apprehension that they may be concealed or harboured by some white person in that neighbourhood. Any person that will apprehend said negroes, and deliver them to Mr. John Forker, of Brownsville, who is fully authorised to receive them, shall be rewarded *Twenty Pounds*, Virginia money, or *One Hundred Dollars*, if delivered to the subscriber in Scott county, Kentucky.

Matcalfe De Graffenriedt.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 2, 1793.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has left his BOOKS together with the balances due on the former partnership of John & William Irwin, in the hands of JOHN WILKINS, Esq. in Pittsburgh, with positive orders to proceed against those who stand indebted on said books, as the law directs. Produce will be taken in payment until the 8th day of January next, after which time nothing but cash will be received.

WILLIAM IRWIN.

The store occupied by William Irwin continues in the same place, and is now held under the firm of Irwin & Burchfield, who hereby inform their former friends and customers, that they take merchantable flour in barrels, whiskey, corn, oats, linen cloth, and beeswax, in exchange for their goods. Wheat will also be taken in at Abdiel M'Clure's mill at market price, in exchange for goods, said M'Clure's receipt being first produced to the subscribers.

WILLIAM IRWIN,
ADAM BURCHFIELD.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 3, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS a number of distillers have entered their stills according to law, those who are distillers or dealers in spirits, will take notice, that suits will be brought and seizures made against those who do not comply therewith.

ROBERT JOHNSON,
Collector of Washington & Allegheny counties.

Dec. 6, 1793.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber about the 15th of November last, a stray COW, she appears to be about 7 years old, no ear mark, a white list along her back, considerably white about the hind quarters, her horns very crooked, inclining inward.

The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DAVID PHILIPS.

Allegheny county, Dec. 3, 1793.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 5th of November last, a light grey roan MARE, 3 years old last spring, about 14 hands and an half high, glass eyes, white main and tail, shod round, a natural trotter. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver her at Summerall's ferry.

JAMES BRAKEN.

Dec. 2, 1792.

SUPPOSED to be stolen, and taken from a certain Thomas Cunningham and Eleanor Murphy, on Monday the 18th inst. a Black MARE, about 13 hands and an half high, rising 6 years old, has no perceivable brand, trots and paces. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be sold in one month from this date, by

ISAAC MEEK, sheriff of Ohio County.

November 20, 1793.

POETS CORNER.

CONTENTMENT.

CONTENTMENT, rosy, dimpled Maid,
Thou brightest daughter of the sky,
Why dost thou to the hut repair,
And from the gilded *Palace* fly?

I've trac'd thee on the *Peasant's* cheek:
I've mark'd thee in the *Milk Maid's* smile;
I've heard thee loudly laugh & speak,
Amid the sons of Want and Toil.

Yet, in the circles of the great,
Where Fortune's gifts are all combin'd,
I've sought thee early, sought thee late
And ne'er thy lovelyform could find.
Since then from *Wealth & Pomp* you flee
I ask but *Competence* and *Thee!*

The PROLIX PREACHER.

A PARSON, having mounted the pulpit to preach, from those words of the scripture: 'He that sows sparingly shall reap sparingly;' divided, after a very tedious preamble, his sermon into thirty two points. He was just entering upon the first point, when, one of his auditory starting up, and making a bustling motion for going out, the preacher severely reprimanded him for his remissness in God's service, and inattention to his word; asking him where he was going, and about what, in such pressing haste? I am going, said the other, to fetch my night cap, for I well foresee we shall lie here this night. In fact, the preacher, having lost the thread of his divisions and sub-divisions by this interruption, could never find the end of his discourse. The auditors, at length, losing all patience, and seeing night coming on apace, filed out one after the other. The preacher, who had been now chafed with the vehemency of his own utterance, and being withal near sighted, did not perceive this desertion, and might have continued to cant eternally, had not his son, a little boy, the only one of the congregation, that still remained, cried out: "Father I am very hungry and very sleepy; here are the keys of the church the clerk gave me; and, when you are done, you will lock up the doors yourself."

* *

WHISKEY

WILL be purchased with Cash by the subscribers at Pittsburgh; but to accomplish the object of trade for which it is intended, it is necessary any whiskey offered for sale to them should have paid, or secured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inspector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiskey must be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the cash paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1793.

The subscriber intending

shortly to quit the occupation of TAVERN KEEPING, requests all those indebted to him to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence, (with propriety) can or will be given.

WM. MEETKIRK.

Washington, Nov. 1, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THIS is to forwarn any person or persons from renting, buying, or taking a mortgage on a certain House and two Lots of ground, now in the possession of James M'Call, in Washington county, as the rights is yet in my hands, and our partnership not yet settled, I am determined not to give them up to any person until a settlement be made—and I do further forbid any person paying said M'Call, any debts due the partnership until I am satisfied.

ARTHUR GARDNER.

November 12, 1793.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. Arthur Gardner's vicious, ill-grounded publication in the Pittsburgh Gazette, of the 16th inst. will plainly appear to any impartial observer to be only spite, when they consider the following facts.

At the close of our partnership in July 1793, we, in the presence of Col. Blakeney and Mr. Andrew M'Farlane, whom we called upon to assist us in settling our accounts, cast lots which should keep the house and goods on hand, it fell to me, and he was to have his choice of the debts, which he got, and more than sufficient, and as he has the books belonging to the partnership, it cannot be supposed I could collect any of the debts. I think therefore, that I have an equally right with Mr. Gardner, to caution those indebted not to pay him until a final settlement takes place between us.

I now offer the above mentioned house and eleven acres of land for rent, and may be entered on next spring. It is well calculated for store or tavern, and as good a stand as any in the county. It is four miles from Devore's ferry, in a good wheat country—there is eight grist mills within five miles of it.

I have also for sale 100 acres of laying one mile from said place, on the great road leading to Washington town, with good improvements, and an excellent distillery, and 18 acres of rye. A good title will be made to the purchaser.

As I expect to remove my store next spring to the place formerly known by Wickerham's Mills, on Peters creek, all persons indebted for goods since the partnership of Gardner & M'Call, are requested to make payment in produce before the 25th of December next, after that date nothing but cash will be taken, and that as soon as the law will allow. Attend to this, and save yourself and me of trouble.

JAMES M'CALL.

Nov. 20, 1793.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late *Gerret Tunney*, merchant, are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have any demands against said estate, to bring them in properly authenticated for settlement, before the first of May next.

JOHN PROBST, Administrator.

Westmoreland county, Nov. 4, 1793.

THIS is to notify that the partnership of James Boveard, late of Washington county, and William Gibson, of the same, was dissolved in May 1791.

WILLIAM GIBSON.

November 9, 1793.

WANTED,

AND for whom good wages will be given, a few able-bodied Labouring MEN.—Those who wish employment will call at Capt. *John M'Masters's*

Pittsburgh, November 7, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living near the waters of George's creek, on the night of the 20th inst. a likely bright bay MARE, 7 years old, near 15 hands, a natural trotter, no brand, a white spot on her wether, and a little bunch of white hair in her tail. Whoever takes up and secures said Mare and thief, shall receive the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the Mare, and reasonable charges, if brought to the subscriber.

JONATHAN TITUS.

October 29, 1793.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 14th of October last, a Negro Man named DICK, 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, strait and well made, he has lost one of his little toes, and one of his fore fingers is strait, so that he has but little use of it. He will probably endeavour to pass for a free man. He has taken sundry good cloaths with him, and may procure a pass by some means, being an artful fellow. I will give the above reward to any person who will secure him in any jail in this state, and have him advertised so that I may get him again.

THOMAS CLARE, living at the mouth of George's creek, Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

November 11, 1793.

THE subscriber has to rent, and possession will be given immediately, two rooms in the house in which he now lives, with a cellar, convenient for a store, the situation being so well known it is unnecessary to point out the advantages to a person in the mercantile line, as it will suit no other person so advantageously.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1793.

N. B. A few good FEATHER BEDS to be sold for cash.

Twenty Dollars Reward

DESERTED from my detachment at Bedford, on the night of the 21st of October last, the following soldiers, viz.

Joseph Tinsman, 5 feet 3 inches high, 19 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, fair hair, by trade a millwright, had on his uniform clothes.

William Walker, 5 feet 10 inches and a quarter high, 21 years old, fair complexion, grey eyes, sandy hair, freckled face and hands, and is a labourer. Whoever apprehends or secures said deserters, or delivers them to any military officer of the United States, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either.

JOHN WHISTLER, Lieut. 1st Sub. Legion.

November 6, 1793.

FOR SAEL,

A PAIR of as likely OXEN as any in this Western Country, both for size and figure. They will be seven years old next spring, are well trained to every kind of draft, and possesses that singular advantage of performing their labour without the assistance of horses before them, being a convenience which ought to be considered as of great utility in the use of Oxen.

Also, a New STILL, of 115 gallons, never yet used. The copper is of the most substantial kind, and the workmanship finished in the best manner, as the first intention was for the private use of a farm, and not for sale. Apply to the subscriber at Brush Hill in Westmoreland county.

JOHN IRWIN.

November 20, 1793.

James & Joseph Patterson,

HAVE just received and ready for sale at their store in Pittsburgh, a Neat and well laid in assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, which they will dispose of on moderate terms for cash, whiskey, flour, oats, corn, pork, and country linen, and for the above mentioned articles a generous price will be allowed, and part cash given.

November 22, 1793.

JOHN IRWIN,

HAS just received from *Baltimore*, and is now opening at his Store, the corner of Fourth and Market streets, a neat assortment of FALL GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, STATIONARY, & CUTLERY, which he is enabled to dispose of on the lowest terms, as they were laid in at the lowest rate.

He wants a quantity of Whiskey, Peach Brandy, and Cyder, for which the highest price will be given in Cash, if the quality is good.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 16, 1793.

William Semple,

At the STONE HOUSE, opposite Jeremiah Barker's, Second street, has lately received a supply of

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon and Teneriffe wines, old Coniac Brandy, Jamaica and Antigua Spirits, all of the first quality—Also an assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Stationary; and as he expects soon to return to Philadelphia for a further supply, he requests his customers to be punctual in their payments.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AT sundry times, and divers places, the fence round the subscriber's out-lots was thrown down, and rails carried off. I hereby offer a reward of SIX DOLLARS to any person that will give information of the trespasser, so that he may be punished according to law.

ANDREW WATSON.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write English, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street
where Subscriptions, Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received—and Printing *in general performed with accuracy and dispatch.*